

WILSON CUTS WHEAT FOODS THIRTY PER CENT

Many Soldiers Don't Know Why They Are in War

Sammies Out to "Can the Kaiser," But Have No Understanding of Causes Underlying World Conflict--Y. M. C. A. Spreads Message of Democracy's Fight Against Menace of Kaiser's Rule.

(NOTE.--Caspar Whitney, traveler, writer, explorer and one of the best-known war correspondents in the world, was a member of the Hoover Commission for Relief in Belgium until the United States went to war with Germany. In December last he joined the staff of the New York Tribune and went to France as general correspondent. He was so affected by conditions there that on his own initiative he returned to bring to the American people an uncensored message that would not wait. This is the third of several articles. The purpose of printing them is threefold. Light is curative. Truth is compelling. The mind of a great democracy requires to be moved. --Editor.)

By CASPAR WHITNEY.
Written for The Washington Herald and New York Tribune.

Among the many admirable essays in constructive patriotism-making in the American sector by the Young Men's Christian Association none is more needed or more important than its effort to bring deeper understanding to our soldier boys of the reason they are in France.

That fifty of a given one hundred men picked at random from American troops would have no real comprehension of why they are in arms seems unbelievable. Yet the Y. M. C. A. workers assured me this percentage is probably low; that "half the boys" have no clear idea of the import of this engulfing world struggle; of its meaning to America; of the issues at stake for us; that thousands of them were moved to enlist by the force of example or by a spirit of adventure, and that comparatively few of the draft realize they are in France to fight, and the battle of liberty.

The statement left me so incredulous, I confess, that I determined to test it for myself by asking not only the very first American soldier I met on the street, but, for purpose of comparison, carrying the experiment also into the allies' ranks by putting the same question to the first of their soldiers I encountered in Paris, where I happened to be when the information was given me.

Reasons for Fighting.

Three Australians were the first to reward my search for light, and the prompt reply of their spokesman was: "Yes, we know, because the Boche tried to put us off the map, and we had to fight or wear a German collar."

The next to be sighted was a Canadian, who said, among other things, and speaking with much seriousness: "England came in to keep her word to Belgium; but we knew when we did it that it was our life or Germany's. We had to choose between living as free men or as practical subjects of the Hun. We know we must beat the Boche or lose all that we hold dear, and we are to win or leave our bones under the French sod, as so many of us already have and as the rest of us are ready to do."

An English "Tommy" was studying an open war map in the window of a book shop when I stopped at his side and after some preliminary skirmishing put my question.

"Why am I here, eh? Well I'm here because the bloomin' Kaiser wanted to run the whole bloomin' world, and we're here, me and me pals, to have a look in and put 'im where he bloomin' well belongs. That's why."

It was five days before I had the opportunity to ask an American, for our soldiers are not much given the liberty of Paris, and then I ran into two soldiers and a young Yeoman of the navy recently arrived to join the hydro-plane service.

To "Can the Kaiser."

"I was drafted. I had to come," answered one of the khaki-clad youths. "I wanted to get into the army, and the half amused response of the other."

"But," I asked again, "what are you here for, why is our army here?"

"Oh, we're going to can the Kaiser."

"But why?" I persisted.

"Because England and France want our help, and so we've come over," they agreed.

And as they all started off down the street, "Oh, boy, think of me in Paris," exclaimed the soldier lad to his companion.

Tet the ignorant boys do but reflect the complacent provincialism, the world unconcernedness of the average among their non-thinking home folks, accustomed as they are to take unquestioning their foreign viewpoint as it is interpreted for them.

When we recall that for two years before our entrance the meaning of the war had been steadfastly obscured, our "courage" in thought denied, our neutrality in thought and deed urged by President Wilson, it is not cause for wonderment if now, when we have come in, these same people should be vague in their understanding of our reasons for doing so, or of our newly discovered concern with the war's objects, or of our relation to its settlement.

Spirit is Admirable.

They were first numb to our vital interest in the struggle, then perplexed beyond ability to appreciate its significance, and, as with that average among our people who look to some one to do their thinking for them, the home folks, like their boys, need to be awakened and enlightened.

The spirit of the boys in France is all right, their eagerness to be shown is everywhere patent, and the haze which now clouds their perception of interest they and their country and their home folks have in the outcome of the war is

ALLIED AIRMEN SHOOT BOMBS INTO GERMANY

French and English Aviators Engage Huns and Destroy Enemy Machines.

Special Cable to The Washington Herald and New York Tribune.

London, Jan. 26.--Vast air fighting activity has developed as the feature of the Western front. Both the French and British have raided into Germany, besides bombing many points in the occupied portions of France and Belgium.

Twenty enemy airplanes known to be destroyed or driven down out of control were recorded in official statements given out in London and Paris today.

The British air statement issued today, dealing with the events of Thursday, said that machines had made direct hits on factories, docks and other points.

The city of Mannheim was bombarded, also the barracks and railway station at Treves, the steel works at Thionville and the railway stations at Saarbrücken and Oberbillerig.

Several large explosions were reported by the British pilots and a big fire broke out at Treves.

French Take Photographs.

The French on Friday, it was announced today, attacked Thionville and Fribourg, in Breisgau, the Riedsch (Rasch) aniline plant at Ludwigshafen and cantonments near Longwyon, dropping 5,000 kilograms of bombs. A feature of the French air activities is the large amount of photographic work done.

Cameras were leveled at German military works as much as nineteen miles behind the front and 200 planes were brought back to serve as guides for the artillery.

In their work in the war theater the British dropped more than 300 bombs on the Courtrai, Ladeghem and Douai railway stations, the air-drome near Courtrai and German cantonments west of Cambrai.

Other targets included the hostile hangars at Douai. In a night raid British flyers assailed a German air-drome northeast of Ghent and other airdromes near Courtrai and Billebeke around Roulers.

The admiralty announced that naval aircraft made direct hits on a German airdrome at Ypres on Friday. The British army aviators downed several hostile machines in duels and five were driven out of control.

British Take Prisoners.

The fighting on land was confined to the usual raids and artillery duels. The Germans claimed the capture of twenty-four prisoners and one machine gun by Westphalians in an assault at Avocourt Wood, near Verdun. The British took prisoners southwest of Cambrai. Paris described the repulse of a German thrust on the western edge of the forest of St. Gobain.

FATAL BLAST ROCKS CITY OF NEWPORT, R. I.

Six Killed and as Many Injured at Naval Torpedo Station.

Newport, R. I., Jan. 26.--A terrific explosion at the naval torpedo station on Goat Island shook this city this afternoon and was heard all over this section of Rhode Island.

Many rumors are in circulation as to the number of dead and injured, but the official figures, confirmed by the best information is that six were killed and as many more injured.

Three motor ambulances from the naval hospital on the north side of Newport went over on the Goat Island ferry ten minutes after the explosion. About fifteen minutes after the explosion a message from the torpedo station appeared in the Newport newspaper offices with the message that "the office had the situation in hand and that the danger was past."

This information was sent out to allay the fears of Newport citizens.

Goat Island is separated from Newport by a half-mile channel, but the explosion shook the city and sent hundreds of frightened men, women and children into the streets from fear that houses would fall.

AGAIN.

Again we underestimated the demand for The Herald. At 9 o'clock yesterday morning, despite the fact that new dealers had made provision for additional copies, there was not a Herald obtainable. We have been surprised, and of course gratified, by the knowledge that our efforts to give the people of Washington a clean and courageous newspaper are being so generously appreciated. "Fit for the home, and goes there" is a good slogan, and that is the sort of a newspaper The Herald is. Again we say to new dealers that you must order early if you are to be in a position to supply the demand. Call Mr. Mahar and he will pass along your order to the proper agent.

DO IT NOW!

Some Monday "Can't's"

Buy your cigars and tobacco today. You can't do it tomorrow. Neither can you buy candy, soft drinks, or sodawater. Cigar stores must close Monday. Drug stores may remain open only for the sale of essential drugs.

Theaters may remain open tomorrow, but must close Tuesday.

Two-thirds of the churches of the District must keep their doors shut today.

In the District all concerns handling food, including grocers, wholesale and retail; lunchrooms and cafes, are exempt from the closing order. In other cities this does not apply.

Public utilities of the District will operate as usual tomorrow.

All government departments are exempt.

The word fuel as used in the order covers every kind of fuel which may be burned for heat, power and light.

The following concerns will be exempt generally:

Shipbuilding plants, airplane manufacturers, mills manufacturing explosives.

All mines.

All concerns connected with the production or handling of foodstuffs. In the District this includes wholesale and retail grocers.

Colleges, churches, schools, public libraries and museums.

Offices of foreign governments.

HENEY CLAIMS PACKERS' SPIES STOLE PAPERS

Investigator Charges Theft of Private Documents from Government.

Tearing the veil away from the secret manipulations of the so-called "Big Five" packers combine, Francis H. Heney, special Federal investigator, yesterday presented evidence before the Federal Trade Commission that the activities of the packing magnates extended to the manufacture of powder with a \$200,000 government contract.

"Big Five" adopted a percentage system to defray expenses of political contests against unfavorable Congressmen.

Kansas City Traction system dominated by the interests behind the packing industry.

American tin industry included in plans of nation-wide control plan.

Banking institutions in New York and other cities allied with the meat combine.

Such a fund used to employ special agents in Washington to watch Federal investigators.

COLD MONDAY EDICT DEFINES NON-EXEMPTS

Dr. Garfield Clears Doubt as to Some Who Operated Last Week.

Dr. Harry A. Garfield, the Fuel Administrator, issued his orders last night for a rock-ribbed fuel-less Monday.

He removes all doubt in his new rulings and says that fuel is anything that is burned for light, heat or power. It includes coal, coke, wood, charcoal, natural and artificial gas, gasoline, kerosene and alcohol.

Some of the places which sought to remain open last Monday and which must close tight tomorrow are:

Department stores, all wholesale or retail stores selling food except where necessary distribution is endangered by closing--and this must be determined by the local administrator--candy stores, candy manufacturers, tobacco factories, shoe stores, cigar stores.

Drug stores may sell only drugs and medical supplies; news-stands, stationery stores and hotel news-stands may sell only newspapers and periodicals.

Motor Cars Exempt.

Scores of inquiries have come from automobile users, because they burn gasoline for power. Automobiles are ruled exempt, although one day's operation of them takes probably as much gasoline as all the war automobiles in use on any single day.

Three general classes of manufacturing plants are exempt--all shipbuilding plants, airplane plants and mills manufacturing explosives.

Other exemptions, if in the judgment of the local administrator they are necessary for public health, mine supplies for coal and oil production, optical glass, power necessary for loading or unloading cars or ships, open hearth, steel furnaces, trans-Atlantic steamers.

The exemption of one or more offices in a building, says the ruling, "does not exempt the balance of the building. The spirit of the order is that heat should be turned off from such nonexempt offices and that they should not be used; also that elevator service be provided only sufficient to provide the necessary service to the exempted offices."

"Building and loan associations may be kept open the same as banks, if necessary for the payment of the building association dues."

"Consular and other offices of foreign governments are exempt. Brokers offices are not exempt."

Vendors of Food.

"Wholesale stores and warehouses may remain open without heat for the unloading of freight."

"All wholesale and retail stores selling food are urged by the Food and Fuel Administration to close on Mondays, to close on Mondays, except whenever necessary distribution of food is endangered by closing, in which case they are at liberty to remain open all day, but the necessity for remaining open to be determined by the local food administrator, who will notify the Fuel Administration in each case of exemption. All such food stores will sell none but food on Mondays. This does not apply to stores selling food for animals."

"Candy stores are not exempt. The various places of amusement remain open Monday may continue open Monday night until their usual closing time."

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STILL MORE SNOW ON WAY TO CAPITAL

Colder Weather for "Heatless Monday." According to Forecast.

Had the brand of weather served out last night stopped with just plain snow, all would have been well, for just enough snow fell to brighten up the somewhat dingy spots that a few days' warm sunspots had made on the former record fall.

But, instead, a slight increase in temperature, followed by a much colder wave, resulted in the skimming over of sidewalks and streets with a thin glare of snowy ice that made walking rather hazardous.

Promises for today make it look as if "heatless" Monday will be colder than ever, and that shoveling snow will be the chief of the "odd jobs" that every idle one is supposed to do.

For the Weather Man promises more snow tonight, together with a big drop in temperature. Monday is to be fair and still colder.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE SAYS ALLIES MUST GET FOOD FOR MEN IN TRENCHES

Ten Food Commandments.

The United States Food Administration yesterday issued ten rules for food conservation.

"The effectiveness of these rules is dependent solely upon the good will of and the willingness to sacrifice by the American people," it said in announcing them.

Salient points in the rules follow:

Monday and Wednesday of each week are announced as wheatless days. One meal each day should be observed as a wheatless meal. This applies both to the home and public eating places.

Tuesday in every week is designated as a meatless day. One meal every day should be a meatless one.

There will be two porkless days, Tuesday and Saturday, every week. This means no pork, bacon, ham, lard or pork products are to be used. On meatless days no hog, cattle or sheep products are to be used.

"Victory bread" will take the place of wheat bread. Bakers will be required to bake bread containing a gradually increased amount of other cereals until a minimum of 20 per cent of other cereals than wheat flour is used.

Bread baked in the home on wheatless days should be other than wheat bread. If no meal is designated by the local food administrator, the evening meal should be observed as wheatless each day.

Wheat flour can be bought only when an equal weight of other cereals is bought, such as cornmeal, corn starch, corn flour, hominy, corn grits, barley flour, rice, rice flour, oatmeal, rolled oats, buckwheat flour, potato flour, sweet potato flour, soya bean flour and feterita flours and meals. Retailers are forbidden to sell wheat flour except under these conditions.

Manufacturers of macaroni, spaghetti, noodles, crackers, breakfast foods, pie, cake and pastry may not purchase more than 70 per cent of the amount of wheat flour bought during corresponding months of 1917. Other cereals must be substituted for wheat.

Wholesalers may not buy more than 70 per cent of their purchases of wheat flour from millers during corresponding months in 1917.

Wholesalers must sell to retailers at the rate of one pound of wheat flour to one pound of other cereals.

Millers of flour must distribute their output through customary channels and markets to each city and district proportionately.

APOLOGY MADE BY ANTI-SUFFS TO MISS PAUL

Chamberlain Guards Dead, Baker Told

Bitter Statement Inferred President in Secret Deal with Pickets.

In public apology last night to Miss Alice Paul, head of the Women's party, and director of the White House pickets, the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, accepted as true a report that President Wilson was in secret understanding with the pickets to support the Federal suffrage amendment.

The secretary of the association making the apology is Mrs. Robert Lansing, wife of the Secretary of State. Mrs. James N. Wadsworth, Jr., wife of Senator Wadsworth, of New York, is president.

The letter of apology, addressed to Miss Paul and signed by Miss Bronson, general secretary of the national association, reads:

Text of the Letter.

Miss Alice Paul, The Woman's party, Washington, D. C.

Dear Madam: Will you permit me, through yourself, to apologize to the Women's party, the Socialists, and Mr. Victor Berger, for having publicly questioned the truth of the statement that an emissary of President Wilson visited you in Occoquan Jail and promised that the President would secretly assist the passage of the Federal suffrage amendment. This story was circulated throughout the United States, and appeared in the Milwaukee Leader (Socialist organ edited by Victor Berger), of December 18, 1917, under the signature of John D. Barry, as follows:

"While Miss Alice Paul was in jail hunger striking," said Miss Maud Younger, of San Francisco, at the great meeting in Washington recently of the National Woman's party, where \$50,000 was raised, "she received a visit one evening at 9 o'clock, an hour after the time when all the prisoners were supposed to be in bed, from a gentleman known to be closely associated with the administration. If he hadn't been closely associated with the administration, he couldn't have got into the prison."

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Two Wheatless Days and Two Porkless Days Included in Order.

"BUY VICTORY BREAD" IS NEW WAR SLOGAN

Women of Country Called Upon to Conserve All Cereals.

President Wilson yesterday issued a proclamation calling upon the people to make their greatest effort toward conservation of food for the allied forces.

He says the reduced productivity of Europe, the partial failure of crops and the destruction of shipping have placed practically the entire burden of subsistence upon the shoulders of this country.

Text of Proclamation.

His proclamation reads:

"Many causes have contributed to create the necessity for a more intensive effort on the part of our people to save food. In order that we may supply our associates in the war with the sustenance vitally necessary to them in these days of privation and stress. The reduced productivity of Europe because of the large diversion of man-power to the war, the partial failure of crops and the elimination of the more distant markets for foodstuffs through the destruction of shipping, places the burden of their subsistence very largely on our shoulders."

"The Food Administration has formulated suggestions which, if followed, will enable us to meet this great responsibility, without any real inconvenience on our part."

"In order that we may reduce our consumption of wheat and wheat products by thirty per cent--a reduction imperatively necessary to provide the supply for overseas--wholesalers, jobbers and retailers should purchase and re-sell to their customers only seventy per cent of the amounts used in 1917. All manufacturers of alimentary products, such as macaroni, spaghetti, noodles, crackers, pastas, breakfast cereals, and the like, should reduce their purchases and consumption of wheat and wheat flour to seventy per cent of their 1917 requirements, and all bakers of breads and rolls should reduce their purchases of wheat flour to seventy per cent of their current requirements. Consumers should reduce their purchases of wheat products for home preparation to at most seventy per cent of their purchases of last year, or, when buying bread, should purchase mixed cereal breads from the bakers."

Substitutes for Wheat.

"To provide sufficient cereal food, homes, public eating places, dealers and manufacturers should substitute potatoes, vegetables, corn, barley, oats and rice products, and the like, for wheat and other products of the bakers which contain an admixture of other cereals."

In order that consumption may be restricted to wheat on Monday and Wednesday, should be observed as wheatless days each week, and one meal each day should be observed as a wheatless meal.

In both homes and public eating places, in order to reduce the consumption of beef, pork and sheep products, Tuesday and Saturday should be observed as meatless days in each week. Furthermore, it is suggested that on Saturday, in each week, a turkey or chicken should be served, which should be observed as a day upon which there should be no consumption of pork products."

A continued economy in the use of sugar will be necessary until let to the war."

It is imperative that all waste and unnecessary consumption of all sorts of foodstuffs should be rigidly eliminated.

The maintenance of the health and strength of our people is vitally necessary at this time, and there should be no dangerous restriction of the food supply, but the elimination of every sort of waste and the substitution of other commodities of which we have more abundant supplies for those which we need to save, will help to pair the strength of our people and will enable us to meet one of the most pressing obligations of the war."

Therefore, in the national interest, take the liberty of alling upon every loyal American to take fully to heart it: suggestions which are herein circulated by the Food Administration and of begging it at they be followed. I am confident that